winister. This is the first time a Minister of State has ever been arraigned in Pruesia. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 200 thalers, or to be imprisoned for four months.

The policy of the new British ministry will be found detailed in the New York HERALD of this morning, in the speech of the Earl of Derby. Archbishop Murray, of Dublin, died on Thursday,

the 26th ult. Count Thomar, the ex-Portuguese Premier, had bad an audience of the Queen of Portugal, and it was rumored that he would make his appearance in the Chamber of Peers shortly.

Our Paris Correspondence. POLITICAL.

Paris, February 26, 1852. The D'Orleans Property Strife-Arrest of a Friend of the Family-Negotiations between the D'Orleans and Bourbon Funilies-The Election Candidates -Tyranny towards the Voters-The Press Law will be Strictly Enforced-More Decrees Coming-The New Carriage—Government Reward for the useful application of the Voltaic Pile—The new Costumes for the Senators too dear to be Purchasal—Modification in Consequence—Arrival of

the British Ambassador-Celebration of the Anniversary of the Revolution of 1848-Arrests Made-Cool Reception of the President by the People-An American going to Assassinate Louis Napoleon-All Americans Searched-The Queen of Spain's Fanaticism-Archbishop Hughes's Letter of thanks to the Queen for the Pardon of the Cuban Invaders-Arrests at Rome upon the Celebration of the Anniversary of the Republic-The Dutchies of Holstein and Schleswig restored to the King of The d'Orleans question has still been the cause of

much excitement in our political circles, during the past week. It appears that M. Bocher, who is the administrator to the property of the children of Louis Philippe, was discovered on Friday last, riding in a carriage, accompanied by his wife, and having also by his side a large bundle of pamphlets, printed in England and smuggled into France, which were wrote in the most violent language against Louis Napoleon, and called him a "thief' and "robber," if not a "highwayman." M. Bocher was distributing these pamphlets to the friends of

course Napoleon, and called him a "thief" and a "robber," if not a "highwayman." M. Bocher was distributing these pamphlets to the friends of the family, and when he was arrested by the policemen, he had his pockets filled with private documents, which were more violent than those which were printed. As a matter of course, he was sent to prison, and will remain there till his trial. Many friends of the d'Orleans family have tried to procure his release, but in vain. He will be obliged to submit to his fate—the propagation of such pamphlets, during the abitrary reign of the present government, is a sort of high treason.

There is rumored, in certain circles, that negotiations are now in operation between the Bourben and Orleans families, to induce the Count of Chambord to sign a proclauation directed to France and Europe, in which he shall say that, being aware of the unjust prejudices which, for the last twenty years, have been cyposing the return of the Branche ainde to France, and knowing well that those prejudices are still inveterate against his relations, as well as against himself, and are the cause of the impediment to the re-establishment of the principle of legitimacy in France, he abdicates, for the interest of this principle, which is altogether tutelar and secular, in favor of the innocent child of the elder son of Louis Philippe. Such is the present position of the fusion between the two branches; but what of it? I do not think, for a moment, that even if this were true, it would change the actual power of the government. No one knows what will be the future destinies of France.

The elections for the Legislative Assembly are near at hand, and the candidates are now presented to the electors. They will take place on the 29th inst. and the let of next mouth, and no doubt, by the next steamer, I shall be able to send to the HERALD the report of these "mock" elections, which are considered by all those who look at matters coolly and quietly, as the greatest humbug which ever existed. Why? No newspaper the departments, have declined to enter the election field and to take their chances. MM. Dupin, De Lasteyrie, Nettement, Pagès, and many others, have refused to be presented to the ballotting. Therefore it is clear that the new Assembly will only be composed of men entirely devoted to the interest of the comparities of the comparitie

d'état maker.

The law on the press has been published in the Eultein des Lois, and is therefore a decided fact. Many newspapers have published articles by which it was amounced that by a general request, and owing to the remonstrances made by the most influential men on the Napoleon press, several paragraphs of the law would be modified and corrected. This was not the case. The journals of Paris and France will be stopped or continued at the option of the government. What are the interests of an immense number of men living by the means of newspapers, to the government! Nothing. Such people ought to be annihilated from the world!

The state of siege which now reigns over Paris and over many departments will be changed, it is said, as soon as the Senate and the Legislative Assembly meet—that is to say, on the 20th of March next, or on the 5th of April; but it is believed that these two bodies will only assemble when all the decrees shall have d'état maker.

The law on the press has been published in the Bul-

5th of April; but it is believed that these two bodies will only assemble when all the decrees shall have been issued; and there are many still to publish.

The distribution of flags to the army, and to the delegates of all the regiments of France, is still on the tapis, and will take place during the next month. The same rumors which I have published in my preceding letters, relative to the proclamation, on that day, of Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France, are also on the tapis, and I believe that these are founded upon certain facts and conversations which have been witnessed or heard at the Elysee. We shall see what there rumors will produce.

been witnessed or heard at the Eiysee. We shall see what there ranners will produce.

The mint of Paris is now busily engaged in making the new coins, having the stamp of Louis Napoleon. The former mould has been corrected, and the new stamp is far superior to the preceding one. The brokers of Paris are now outdone, for the five frame pieces and twenty frame gold pieces are as common a circulation as they were before the coin of the definite republic. The recoinage of coppers and cents will begin next week, and it is said that this ancient money will be totally recoined before the end of money will be totally recoined before the end of

Several decrees have been published since my last Several decrees have been published since my last letter, which do not possess much interest. The only one wort, being mentioned, for it will perhaps be of some use to the scientific men of the United States is that by which Louis Napoleon promises a premium of fifty thousand france to the person who will render the check in pile of Voita applicable, with economy, either to industry, under the shape of heat, or to a mode of lighting, or to chemistry, or to machinery, or to practical medicine. The sacans of all nations are admitted into the competition, which will be opened during five years.

The costume of the Senators, which was to be of such expensive materials as to be considered too dear for many of those who have been nominated by the Prince President, has been reduced, by a special

dear for many of those who have been nominated by the Prince President, has been reduced, by a special order, to a limited and modest show of ornaments. Velvet has been changed into blue cloth, and all the embroideries reduced to a simplicity worthy of the time of Regulus. The same reductions have been made for the costumes of the Council of State and other bodies of the government, and though it is not as satisfactory to the amour proper of a great many of the office holders, it has met with universal apmohation.

versal approbation.

Lord Cowley, the successor of Lord Normanby, as ambassador of Great Britain to Paris, arrived here of Great Britain to Paris, arrived here et, and took possession of the Embassy the finest dwellings in the Rue Fou-

on Friday isst, and fool possession of the Embassy Hotel, one of the finest dwellings in the Rue Fou-bourg St. Honori. This new diplomatist is a very aniable man, and though he will have much to do to make Lord Normanby forgotten, I think he and his charming lady will have great success in the circles of the Parnain society.

On Thesday inst—the anniversary of the revelution of February, 1848—the crowd was immense. On the Boulevards, and also on the Place in Bastille, where stands the branze column of July, a large number of men of the people thought that they would not be opposed in laying the usual wreaths of flowers on the graves of their friends and relations, who are buried under the monument. This was not the case, for the graves of their friends and relations, who are buried under the monument. This was not the case, for the police were on the spot, and many arrests were case. The soldiers went also to the assistance of the police, and, with their aid, the whole affair passed off without bloodshed; but it was a narrow compe. Some lokers (and Frenchmen are joking on everything), made the remark that the 24th of Pebrusy, 1852, but just happened to fall on the

Mardi Gres, a day devoted to fun and humbug, and | state, number become a manage mad lange.

thus ended the cemedy. What is the use to make revolutions and see them turned into ridicule? How differently the Fourth of July and Evacuation Day are honored in the United States.

On the same day Louis Napoleon, scated in a barouche in company with General Poguet and Dr. Conneau, rode on the Boulevards, escorted by a battalion of cuirassiers. Despite the saying of the newspapers, I may say, for I was present, that he was received with no enthusiasm. Not a shout, or a single "vive Napoleon" was heard on his passage.

The Patace of St. Cloud is now in the hands of architects for the purpose of its being entirely renewed; it will be the summer residence of the Prince President. A sam of \$25,000 is appropriated to the restoration.

It will be remembered by your readers that at the end of November last, an American printer named Walker, was arrested in the neighborhood of the Elysee, and confessed that his intention was to murder the President. This fanatic was sent back to New York. News has been received that Walker had left New York and sailed for Europe with the intention to put his fatal project into effect. Consequently all the American citizens arriving in any seaport of France are searched and examined with the greatest scrutiny. It is to be hoped that the American will abandon his plan and return to his native land, for he has no right to interfere with the affair of the French rouges.

The news received from Spain is satisfactory.

and, for he has no right to interfere with the affair of the French rouges.

The news received from Spain is satisfactory. Queen Isabella has recovered from the stab inflicted upon her by Merino, and she went to the Church of Our Lady of Atocha to thank the Holy Virgin for her narrow escape from death under her protection. No doubt the HERALD will publish the details of this festival. Isabella gave to the Virgin of Atocha her dress, stained with blood, and all the diamonds she worte on the 22d ult. The whole of it is said to be worth \$29,000. Many remarks have been made about the nen-appearance of Queen Dowager Christina at the ceremony; but she broke her leg a few months ago, and was confined to her bed for a long time. It appears that she has not recovered from the accident.

ago, and was confined to her bod for a long time. It appears that she has not recovered from the accident.

Bishop Hughes, of New York, has written to Queen Isabella a long letter, in which he thanks her, in the name of the Catholics of the United States, for the clemency she had shown in favor of the Americans who went to take possession of Cuba and were captured. This letter was given to the Queen by Mr. Barringer, Minister of the United States at Madrid.

The model of Merino's head, cast in plaster, has been sent to Paris from Madrid. I saw it on Monday last, at the Museom of Natural History. He has not the brows of a man—his whole countenance is characteristic of a murderer.

We have received from Rome the information that a riot had taken place on the 9th instant, on the occasion of the anniversary of Mazzini's republic. Flowers and garlands of green foliage had been placed on the stairs of the Capitol, and discharges of musketry made in several streets of Rome. As a matter of course, the gend arms and carbineers tried to keep order, and having met with much opposition, they made many arrests, amounting to about two hundred persons. They have all been thrown into the jail of the castle Sante Angelo. Several women are among the prisoners.

The conspiracy of Picringer, who was said to be an emissary or partisan of Kossuth, is now entirely discovered. This man had many followers in the ranks of the Austrian army, and all of them have been taken prisoners. No doubt this affair will have a curious termination.

The Dutchies of Holstein and Schleswig have been restored under the power of the King of Deamark. On the 18th inst., the command of the country was surrendered into the hands of Count Reventlow Criminil, at Kiel.

Important from Japan via Holland.

Important from Japan via Holland.

EXPECTED INVASION FROM THE UNITED STATES—ASSISTANCE FROM HOLLAND DEMANDED.

[From the Amsterdam Courant, February 26.]

Accounts from India state that the Court of Jeddo (Japan), in the event of an expected attack from the United States, has claimed the assistance of Holland, by virtue of ancient treaties still in force.

The Netherlands journals are of opinion that, in the event of such an attack, it would be better for the Netherlands to act the part of mediator than that of ally.

that of ally.

Frogrictor's capital Classics of Covernment securital Classics of Titles, including Rest 3,230,870 dead weight annaity 113,500,522

Other securities 10,679,881

Notes 12,225,225

Gold and silver 631,285

C37,291.022 M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashler, Dated the 26th day of February, 1852.

The Revival of the Anti-Corn Law League A meeting is to be held at Manchester, on Tuesday, at which Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr.

day, at which Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Milner Gibson, will be present. The circular, which is signed by Mr. George Wilson, says:—

The accession of the Earl of Berby to office, pledged to an attempt to restore the Corn Law, is now a fact beyond dispute. The question which the country and the Parliament of 1846 decided, is to be re-opened, and the vertilet of the English people is sagain to be demanded. No time should be lost in preparing for the struggle, which is now inevitable, It will not be a long contest, but it will be decisive, for on it depends the libertles and the future tranquillity of our country. I am instructed, by a preliminary meeting of gentlemen, in whom the friends of free trade have heretofore confided, to summon a meeting of all those who were members of the council of the Anti-Corn Law League, and of others who may be disposed to join them, with a view to such steps as may be necessary to defeat the mad and wicked attempt to re-impose a tax upon corn, and thus to limit the supply of food to the population of the United Kingdem.

Austria and Switzerland.

Our advices from Vienna are of the 24th ult.
It is not true that the Austrian government has sent a new note to the Swiss confederation. The cabinet of Vienna does not intend to protest against the right of asylum which Switzerland accords to the political refugees; it only declares against the

the right of asylam which Switzerland accords to the political refugees; it only declares against the abuse of this right. It respects the principle of nea-trality guaranteed to the Swiss confederation. The refugee question is not the only one which now occupies the great powers. The changes in the present national constitutions, which, (as is well known,) came into force in 1848, and took the place of those upon which the treaty of Vienna was founded, in 1815, with the assent of the Swiss Confederation of that day, are likewise the subject of deep considera-IS15, with the assent of the Swiss Confederation of that day, are likewise the subject of deep consideration. The notes which have been exchanged on this subject, both at the close of last month and the beginning of this, have reference to this as well as to the present, that of Switzerland, and propose, though without threatening an intervention, that the democratic intrigues which have arisen in consequence of the subversion of the treaty shall be put a stop to. In regard to the refugee question, the notes bear exactly the same tone as that addressed to England.

Another account says.—

The question of the refugees in Switzerland has been the object of the serious attention of the Austrian government. Prince Schwarzenberg's first idea was to address a joint note with France to the federal government, to be followed immediately, in

The question of the retigees in Switzerian has been the object of the serious attention of the Austrian government. Prince Schwarzenberg's first idea was to address a joint note with France to the federal government, to be followed immediately, in case of non-compliance, by a joint armed intervention of French and Austrian troops. On receiving these overtures, Prince Louis Napoleon replied by requesting the imperial government to reflect upon the serious consequences and the dangers to peace which night arise from such an intervention. Being desirous to prevent the intervention of Austria alone, the Prince wished to tamper, and tried what threats would do. He proposed to try first the effect of a menacing ultimatum, without deciding at once upon military occupation. Prince Schwarzenberg declined this line of action, alloging that it would be vain to attempt intimidation, and he had no wish to be made a laughing stock of. The French government took upon itself to not alone, on an understanding, nowever, with Austria; and they resolved to postpone their project of occupation until the reby of the federal council shall have been received. Thus, virtually, the two governments are acting in concert, differing only as regards the epportunity for aggression.

The French government, in fact, addressed a menacing note to the Federal Diet, the contents of which are now well known. Austria confined itself to giving instructions to its Minister at Borne to support the language of the French government. If, on this occasion, Austria has consented to be the help of the high deeds of France, it is on the understanding of reciprocity; and we shall shortly have the consoling spectacle of two powerful nations unfing fraternally for the copyresion of a snall State. It is essential to observe that Prussia was not deemed qualified for these high political conceptions. These negotiations were carried on at Paris, without a word being said on the subject to the Prussian or even to the Russian ambassador, both of whom might have expre

osition of such measures, without consulting the the great powers.

It appears that interpellations having been put to

It appears that interpellations having been put to brince Schwarzenberg on the subject, he replied that the interests of Austria and Franco were directly at stake in this question, and that it was not thought necessary to consult the other powers on the subject, the more so as there seemed little probability of an extente between them, as England would, as soon as consulted, oppose their projects in every manner possible. This reply is ambiguous enough, but gives another indication of the project of a start alliance travers are as a finite or a subject of a start alliance travers are as a finite or a subject.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

Earl Grey, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Brougham.

Imperial Parliament.

The expectation of some ministerial statement on the part of the Earl of Derby, caused the lobbies leading to the various entrances in the House of Lords to be thronged at an early hour yesterday evening, and it required all the energy and vociferation of the police on duty in that part of the new palace to preserve free passage for the peers and members. As the brazen gates opened there was a rush of great vehenence, and every part of the chamber to which male strangers have access was immediately and densely crowded. On entering, we found a large attendance of their lordchips, and there was a very considerable myster of ladies in the galleries assigned to members of Parliamont were also rapidly occupied. Lord Redesdale occupied the woolsack. Upon the ministeral benches we observed the Salisbury, and the Lard of Carliele, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Turo, the Earl of Carliele, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Turo, the Earl of Desure. How the Salisbury, and the Lard of Carliele, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Turo, the Earl of Desure. My lords, in the position which I now have the honor to occupy, I feel there is imposed upon me the duty of endoavoring, as shortly and succinctly as I cato, with as much frankness as is due to the assembly I have the honor to address, and without any reserve, to explain, not only the motives which have induced me to accept the arduous task that I have thought it to be my duty to undertake, but also, as far as I can, to lay before your lordships the outline of the course which, having undertaken the themptone of the course of th on the part of the late government, or whether other reasons had led them previously to form that deter reasons had led them previously to form that determination which was only confirmed by that vote. (Ficar, hear.) My lords, it was on Saturday I received the surprising intelligence of the result of the division in the House of Commons, and of the resignation of her Majesty's ministers; and on the evening of that day I had the honor to receive her Majesty's commands to wait upon her at the palace at haif past two o'clock the following day. (Hear.) My lords, I had then to consider not what course it was my interest (hear, hear), but what course it was my public duty to perform. (Hear, hear.) I had to weigh deliberately and candidly all the overwhelming difficulties of the situation in which I was placed, and all the awful responsibility of the task I feit I might be called upon to perform. (Hear, hear.) I had to weigh, on the other hand, as it appeared to me, a more awful responsibility, (Hear, hear.) I had to weigh, on the other hand, as it appeared to me, a more awful responsibility, if it could be imputed to me that from personal feeling, or through an unwillingness to take upon me the labor or responsibility, I had left, by my act, the Queen or the country at the present time without an administration, however imperfect that administration, however imperfect that administration to the Chear, hear.) My lords, I saw little prespect of any other government being speedily formed. of any other government being speedily formed. (Hear, hear.) I saw little prospect—and I trust the noble lord opposite will forgive me for saying it—of a rea gnation being again followed within a short period by the resumption of office by the late ministry. (Hear, hear.) I felt, therefore, however unequal to the task, however great the difficulties that might stand in my way—difficulties from my own equal to the task, however great the difficulties that might stand in my way—difficulties from my own position, difficulties from the position of those who shared my opinions and were unable to command a majority in the other house of Parliament—(hear, hear)—deliberately weighing and not overrating any of those difficulties. I felt my first duty to the country was, that this time the country should dot be left without an administration should dot be left without an administration— (hear, hear)—and not without a deep conscious-ness of the great responsibility of the task, and of my own inability adequately to perform the duty I was undertaking, I at once and without hesitation intimated to her Majesty, on receiving her gracious commands to that effect, that I resolved to attempt the task of ferming an administration. (Hear, hear.) My lords, by the concurrence of almost all of these to whom I felt it in the first instance my duty to small. I was crabbed on the following the task of ferming an administration. (Hear, hear.) My lords, by the concurrence of almost all set these to whom I felt it in the first instance my duty to apply. I was enabled on the following day to kay before her Majesty the outline of a government, and in the course of the four days that since elapsed I have been combled to submit to her Majesty a list (which has been approved of by her Majesty) of those who will fill all the principal offices. (Hear.) My lords, at the same time, the government being thus constituted, I feel it necessary that I should state to your lordsbips, frankly, and without the least reserve, the course of policy which thus I feel it an imperative duty in me to pursue. (Hear.) My lords, with regard to the foreign relations of this country, I am sure there is hardly any one of your lordsbips, and few indeed in the country, who will not earnestly desire to see maintained the blessings of universal peace. (Hear, hear.) I am sure there is not one of my noble friends who hear me that will not think that every effort on the part of government should be used for the purpose of averting even the remotest-chance of incurring the miseries and horrors of war. (Hear, hear.) And in my humble opinion, that desire of preserving peace which I entertain, and which, I hope, will continue unbroken, is not best to be supported by the display of large military and naval preparations—by assuming an apparently hostile attitude, or by offensive measures. (Hear, hear.) It is not, on the other hand, as I apprehend, to be best maintained by those Utopian theories in which some gentlemen indings for aniversal disarmament. (Hear, hear.) If that disarmament be not universal, and if the example should be set by the people of this country, they would be without the means of defending themselves. (Hear, hear.)—by adhering, with the strictest fidelity, in the spirit and in the letter, to the obligations imposed upon us by duty—by respecting, to the utmost degree, the independence of all nations great and small (flear the independence of all nations great and small (hear, hear), and their absolute right to regulate according to their own will and pleasure the internal affairs of their own administrations. (Hear, hear) My lords, I believe that the constitution under which we have the happiness to live is, of all imaginable conditions, the period appear to prove the happiness to the second control of the province of the provin

ness and the liberties of the greatest number of the subjects of the realm. (Hear, hear.) I should be glad indeed to see that example diffusing itself among the nations of the world, and that the admiration which our constitution excites should cause it to be generally followed (hear, hear); but, my lords, we have no right as a nation to entertain particular sympatics for this or for that particular sympatics for this or the sympatic sympatics of the sympat invasion or aggression under terms of fearfal disadvantage to themselves. (Hear, hear.) My lords, various occasions have occurred when propositions were made, not for the purpose of creating, but reorganizing an old constitutional force, which has been always relied upon for the internal protection of this country. (Hear, hear.) But I think it is unfortunate that those preparations have, at recent periods, been made under the pressure of some immediate anxiety or the apprelension of some immediate danger, and that when the ground of apprehension appeared to have passed away, the necessity for precaution seemed unfortunately to be forgotten. (Hear, hear.) In this course there was a double disadvantage; if measures were taken to hastily reorganise a force which was not of an aggressive, but of a defensive character, and if such preparations were taken under the pressure of immediate apprehension, the course must be attended in the first place with large and unnecessary expense—(hear)—in the second place, the preparation would most probably be too late to meet the danger; and in the third place, from being lastily adopted the preparations themselves would probably be inadequate. (Hear, hear.) But depend upon it there is this in the third place, from being hastily adopted the preparations themselves would probably be inadequate. (Hear, hear.) But depend upon it there is this further disadvantage, that the effect of taking those extraordinary precautions must be to increase the panic and alarm that gave rise to the necessity for taking them on the part of the government, and must tend likewise to excite the jealousy of those foreign powers against whom it is supposed our preparations are directed. (Hear, hear.) The more I am convinced of the necessity of taking such precautions, the more I would utge upon your lord-ships the imperative necessity that they should now be taken, (hear, hear.) and that we should now when the next cause of apprehension occurs, be taking the necessary measures with a view to meet the threatened danger. (Hear.) Measures should be taken with sufficient promptitude for giving, not a large military force to the country, but for giving that organization and discipline to the people which, if the moment of danger should arise, ought to be at the command of every loyal and well-affected man in the country. (Hear, hear.) My lords, for the maintenance of the tranquillity of this country, no military force, regular or irregular, is likely to be required. (Hear, hear.) On some memorable occasions within the last three or four years, the people of this country have neted in a manner to excite the admiration and wonder of foreign nations (hear, hear), and the peace and tranquillity of the country may safely be entrusted to the loyalty of the people of England. (Hear, hear.) My lords, it is not the ability of her rulers—I am sure it is not the multitude of her forees—that keeps this country in a state of tranquillity and contentment. (Hear, hear, hear.) I am sure it is due to a frank appreciation on the part of every class of her Majesty's subjects, of the inestimable value of the institutions under which they live, and their conviction that, in upholding the just prerogatives of the crown, the liberties of the people a there disturbenees exiles and fugitives have reached the shores of this country, they always will have a right to feel, that they may expect to receive a frank hespitality from this country. (Hear, hear.) But my lords. I say also, on the other hand, that it is the bounden duty of all those who, flying from misfortunes in their own country, have found a safe and secure asylum here, not to abuse the rites of hespitality (hear, hear, hear)—not to compromise the interests of the country which has received them into her hospitable arms, by carrying on here measures against the governments of their own country, which they feel they can carry on here in comparative safety, under the shelter of the constitution of the country, but throwing upon us, as the consequence of their acts, an unmerited and unjust responsibility. (Hear, hear.) My lords, it is not only the right but the duty of her Majesty's government, without descending to a system—we have no English word for it (cheers)—of espionage or surveillance which is averse to the whole feeling of the country (hear, hear.) to keep a guard over the movements of persons who are disposed so to abuse our hospitality. (Hear, hear.) And if any measures hostile to their native country on the part of those persons should come to the knowledge of her Majesty's government, it is their right and duty to put that foreign government in possession of the facts, and place them on their guard against unjustifiable aggression. (Hear, hear.) Further than that, it is not the right—it is not in the power of the British government to interfere. (Hear, hear.) If those persons, under any circumstances, and from whatever country, that is by the law a punishment. (Hear, hear.) But while, on the other hand, we are bound to perform the duties of frieudship resulting from the comity of nations towards all foreign powers, we cannot, for the purpose, I will not say of averting hostility, but of socuring the friendship of those powers with which we are in the closest intimacy, strain the law and ins

where of our commencial and famously pattern, and the control of the proper. In our 1822 I was a warm and copfied approved or the received of our category or world or properly and the received of our category or world or properly the properly of the prop which it has presented to itself. There are subjects enough, without dealing with these large and compli-cated questions, to attract the attention of this and the other house of Parliament. I believe that if, the other house of Parliament. I believe that if, avoiding all necessarily party questions, we apply ourselves to those great measures for which this country has long called—measures of legal reform, simplifying and improving the administration of justice, and measures of social reform, improving the condition and adding to the comfort of the people—I believe that, even as a minority in the House of Commons, we shall not uselessly or dishonorably conduct the business of the country; and I must say that, if interrupted in such a course by a merely factious opposition, I have so much confidence in the good sense of the country, that I believe that factious opposition will, at no distant period, recoil on its authors and promoters. Amongst the measures, however, of social improvement to which I have referred, I do not include one to which her Majesty's late government have thought it necessary to call the attention of Parliament. It was announced by her Majesty's late Amongst the measures, however, of social improvement to which I have referred, I do not include one to which her Majesty's late government have thought it necessary to call the attention of Parliament. It was announced by her Majesty's late government that they intended to introduce, and I believe did introduce, into the other house of Parliament three measures in some degree connected together—the first for the disfranchisement of a borough, in which a course of notorious corruption has been proved; the second for facilitating the means of examining into and correcting and controlling such corruption in other boroughs for the future; and the third a measure comprising a somewhat miscellaneous assortment of topics, but comprising, as its leading feature, a large alteration in the elective system and in the electoral districts of this country. With regard to the first measure, without dealing with individual questions, I avow that no man is ready to go further, and I am sure that in this I speak the sentiments of my colleagues also, in checking, by every possible means, that gross and disgraceful system of bribery, which I am afraid has increased to a considerable extent in the course of the last twenty years, and which, in the intensity of the graceful system of bribery, which I am afraid has increased to a considerable extent in the course of the last twenty years, and which, in the intensity of the evils it has created, has thrown far into the shade the evils which it superceded, arising from the extent of the local influence by which constituencies were previously controlled. No man shall go furher than her Majesty's government, in seeking to heck that system, so far as it can be checked by egislation, and also in seeking to visit it with condign punishment, after a full and fair investigation has proved its extent and cuormity. Nor do I pretend to say that the system of representation established in 1832 was a perfect system, or one incapable of amendment. I think that it may have had faults; I think there may have arisen, and will arise in the course of time, abuses requiring a change, and faults; I think there may have arisen, and will arise in the course of time, abuses requiring a change, and demanding reform; but I say that before you proceed to apply remedies, before you pledge yourselves indefinitely to an unsettling of that which is, be quite sure that you are aware of the course that you are about to adopt, and of the nature of the evils that you mean to meet—be quite sure that the remedy you propose to apply is calculated to meet, if not calculated to aggravate, the cvils of the present system. And I do entreat your lordships—and if I were speaking in the presence of any of them I would entreat the members of the other house of Parliament—and I do entreat the country, scriously were speaking in the presence of any of them I would entreat the members of the other house of Parliament—and I do entreat the country, seriously to consider the incalculable danger not only to the monarchy of the country, but also ultimately to the real end true liberties of the country, in constantly, time after time, unsettling everything and settling nothing—rendering the country dissatisfied with that which is, without, in the slightest degree, removing the diesatisfaction with that which you propose to substitute on the part of those whose objects are to go much further than any measures which your lordships house or the other house of Parliament would smaction. Her Majesty's government does not therefore propose, I need hardly say, to proceed with that measure for the reform of the representation in Parliament which was introduced by their predecessors. (Cheers.) I say, my lords, on the other hand, that if you will show a substantial grievance, a proved abuse, none will be more ready than my colleagues and myself to remove those grievances if we see a remedy that can be properly and feetively applied to meet them, without at the time involving further and contingent alterations in, and dangers to, the constitution of the country. time involving further and contingent alterations in and dangers to, the constitution of the country (Cheers.) I knew not whether it was correctly stated but I have heard that the noble lord—my noble frien that I have head that the noble form—my noble friend.

There I may call him, in spite of our political differences—who immediately preceded me, and whose situation I have the honor to hold, in some manner and for some cause which I am at a less to comprehend, combined the petion of an extensive measure

It is true, as he says, that in this country the principle of customs duties which has been adopted for the last few years has been so to impose those duties as to make them fall entirely, or as nearly as possible, upon goods imported from abroad which do not compete with goods?. 11 sam character produced in this country. On the other in 1 he has told us that in the United States the principle; the very reverse; that in those States they do not tax some of the great articles of consumption which are produced only abroad, while they do tax articles produced partly abroad and partly at home, with a view of giving what is called protection to the home consumer. The noble lor; has said that the effect of this system of taxation is not to levy upon the people so large an amount of taxation as that which goes into the exchequer; and he says, in an argument which I confess I am unable entirely to follow, that it only partially raises the price of the important article, and not to the full extent of the duty levied. Now, I have always been led to look at this matter in precisely an opposite light. In my opinion, the effect of a duty upon an article partly produced at home and partly imported from abroad, you raise the price to the consumer not only of the imported article, but also of the article which was produced at home—(hear, hear)—and thus, so far from its being true that you raise your revenue in a way comparatively unfeit by the consumer, the direct opposite is the case; you levy a large revenue on the consumer, not one sixpence of which is paid as revenue into the exchequer. The proof of this is in the very case of corn, to which the noble lord has adverted. You formerly levied duties on eorn imported from abroad; those duties produced an amount of revenue perfectly inconceivable; when the mobile ord has adverted. You formerly levied duties on corn imported from abroad; those duties produced an amount of revenue perfectly inconceivable; when the mobile early which the noble card inconceivable; the price of only

imposing a tax of this kind. (No. 10) Item the limiterial bench.)

The Earl of Drany.—What I did say was this—I said that I saw no reason, in my own opinion, why corn should form an exception from the general principle of imposing a duty on all foreign produce, but that that was a question which should be settled, and could only be settled, by the deliberate judgment of the large and intelligent community of this country. (Hear, hear.) I stated that neither with regard to that, nor with regard to dealing with the great and important question of finance, had I any intention of making any proposition on the part of her Majesty's government, until that public opinion could be decidedly and emphatically expressed. (Cheera.)

Earl Gray.—I am greatly relieved by hearing the explanation of the noble carl. To a certain degree I understood him, but not exactly as he has now stated. What I enderstood him to say was, that he laid down what he considered a gound and proper principle of commercial legislation; that he said that the application of that principle required great care and deliberation; and that a measure founded upon it could not be produced in a hurry. I, therefore, did not expect (and I thought this perfectly reasonable) that the noble carl would produce any such measure as this at an early day; but undoubtedly I did understand that the noble carl did look to revise the commercial policy of this chuntry upon the principle he has stated, as a means of revenue and that in that general revision of our commercial policy, corn was not to be an excepted article. If I was wrong in so understanding the noble carl, I beg his paxion; but I still think that, to the best of my understanding, the words delivered by the noble carl. I beg his paxion; but I still think that, to the best of my understanding, the words delivered by the noble carl. I beg his paxion; but I still think that, to the best of my understanding, the words delivered by the noble carl. I have already corrected the min-

vation.—
The Earl of Denny.—I have already corrected the misapprehensions upon the part of the mobile earl, and stated what I believe I did say, and what I know it was my intentient to say. But the noble earl proceeds to say that he is much relieved by the explanative, and then be